

الشرق الأوسط

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## Israeli Oranges Are Checked After Poison Fells Children

THE HAGUE, the Netherlands, Feb. 1 (AP).—Claims that Palestinian terrorists have contaminated some European imports of small oranges led to inspections of the fruit in many parts of Western Europe.



West German expert at the Hamburg Hygiene Institute examines an orange grown in Israel after it was reported that an Arab guerrilla group had poisoned such fruit.

Aide to Report Reactions to Carter

## Palestinian Issue Blocks U.S. Mideast Efforts

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, Feb. 1 (NYT).—Continuing differences between Egypt and Israel over self-determination of the Palestinians have frustrated the latest U.S. efforts to produce a compromise agreement on principles that would clear the way for negotiations on an overall Middle East peace agreement.

A ranking U.S. intermediary, who has spent the last two weeks in the region trying to reconcile the views on a declaration of principles, today prepared to turn home after securing Israeli and Egyptian reactions to a U.S. working draft of an agreement but not acceptance by either side.

Alfred Atherton, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, met today for an hour with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat for what U.S. spokesmen said afterwards was "a broad review of the full range of issues President Sadat will be discussing with President Carter this weekend."

## Carter to Reduce Arms Sales By \$400 Million This Year

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP).—President Carter put a \$1.1-billion lid today on arms sales to foreign governments this fiscal year, \$400 million less than last year.

He said that a bigger cut would violate commitments, "including our historic interest in the security of the Middle East."

Mr. Carter's reference to the Middle East marked a change in language from his statement last May announcing his intention to decrease arms sales. At that time, the President said the United States would "honor our historic responsibilities to assure the security of the state of Israel."

But his aides discounted any difference in substance. "Our historic responsibilities in the security of the Middle East have largely with Israel," said Jessica Tuchman, a member of the National Security Council staff specializing in arms sales. Asked whether she could say categorically that the President felt that the country's responsibility to Israel continues, she replied: "Yes."

Mr. Carter said in his statement, "I established five specific controls applicable to all [arms] transfers except those to our NATO allies, Japan, Australia and New Zealand." Those controls included:

- A control on the introduction of certain advanced systems into an area.
- A prohibition on advanced systems for export only.
- A prohibition on various types of co-production arrangements.
- Tighter controls on retransfer.
- Special controls on sales promotions.

The Dutch and West German governments have received letters in which a group calling itself the Arab Revolutionary Army Palestine Command claimed responsibility.

Experts in the Netherlands said that they believed the fruit had been injected with mercury in Europe.

Spokesmen for the Dutch and West German Health Ministries said that they had not established "beyond doubt" the authenticity of the letters, which were mailed from Stuttgart. In Beirut, a spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization denied that Palestinians were responsible and described the letters as a "mischievous propaganda ploy."

Berlin Halts Sales

In Berlin, sales of Israeli oranges were halted as experts checked for poison. Authorities in Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway and Finland also ordered tests.

An official of the Israeli citrus marketing board in Rotterdam said that mercury droplets had been injected into some oranges that were sold in Maastricht, Holland, where the five schoolchildren live. He said that the fruit clearly had been tampered with in Europe.

Random checks in the Netherlands revealed two bags of contaminated oranges. Health officials in Maastricht, however, advised citizens to dispose of oranges acquired in the last few days.

Officials said that contaminated oranges probably would show a brownish mark on the peel and would be bitter.

In the West German state of Hesse, where poisoned fruit also was found, officials urged consumers to scrutinize all fruit.

A Dutch Health Ministry statement said that trading of Israeli oranges was continuing.



Georg Leber

## Ford Worker Sets Big Price On Polish Jokes

DETROIT, Feb. 1 (AP).—A Ford Motor Co. employee of Polish extraction has sued the auto firm for \$800,000, claiming that it has failed to protect him from on-the-job harassment in the form of jokes about his national origin and his five-foot, two-inch height.

Edmund Szymczyk, 52, claimed in the suit filed yesterday that the slurs have hurt his job performance and cost him promotions and peace of mind.

"I've tried for years to think of a way to remedy the situation," said Mr. Szymczyk, a Ford employee for 25 years. "But I just can't stomach it anymore. I've prayed to the Lord and asked why they do it, why do I have to go through this to make a living?"

## Bonn Aide Offers to Leave Post In Spy Row

By John Vinocur

BONN, Feb. 1 (NYT).—West German Defense Minister Georg Leber offered his resignation today, following a series of disclosures on the infiltration of his ministry by East German spies and the use of eavesdropping devices by unauthorized defense officials.

The 57-year-old Social Democrat was asked by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to reconsider his decision after Mr. Leber announced it at a Cabinet meeting, but a high government official said that it seemed certain that Mr. Leber would not change his mind. The resignation could become final after a meeting tomorrow of the political leaders of the Social Democratic and Free Democratic components of the ruling coalition.

After increasing criticism of his apparent lack of control of the Defense Ministry, Mr. Leber's resignation would eliminate a growing political liability for Mr. Schmidt.

Close to Haig

But it also would mean the departure of a man who largely had the confidence of West Germany's North Atlantic Treaty Organization partners and, according to U.S. sources here, who maintained a close relationship with the NATO commander, Gen. Alexander Haig.

A government source said that Mr. Leber's resignation after six years at his post was a matter of concern to the coalition to the extent that it could reinforce notions within NATO about West Germany's unreliability. A cable in this sense from the West German ambassador to NATO, Rolf Paul, recently disclosed by newspapers here, pleaded for Mr. Leber to continue at his post. It said that "high ranking officials of the alliance hope that the continuing performance of the defense minister will not be interrupted due to the political consequences of the espionage case."

The case referred to was the spy scandal disclosed in December that began to weaken Mr. Leber's position. It involved two men and a woman employed by the Defense Ministry who were alleged to have had access to more than 1,000 secret documents.

The government confirmed "its extraordinary seriousness" but Mr. Leber said in reply to a reporter's question that the first he had heard of the case's gravity (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Dutch House Votes To Give Brazil A-Fuel

THE HAGUE, Feb. 1 (UPI).—The lower house of Parliament today approved government plans to supply nuclear fuel to Brazil and to expand the uranium enrichment plant at Almelo in the eastern part of the Netherlands for that purpose. The plan is run by Urenco, a Dutch-British-West German consortium.

The plan had stirred controversy in the Netherlands, with opponents arguing that there was no guarantee that the Brazilians would not use the plutonium waste for building nuclear weapons after the enriched uranium had been used in nuclear power plants.

## Leaves United States

## Polanski Not in Court for Sentencing

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Feb. 1 (AP).—Roman Polanski's lawyer told a judge today that the film director has left the United States and refuses to return to court to be sentenced for a sex offense. A bench warrant was issued for Mr. Polanski's arrest.

Mr. Polanski, 44, was to have been sentenced for unlawful sexual intercourse with a 13-year-old girl. He had been released from prison Friday after 43 days of psychiatric tests. The release was on his own recognizance.

Superior Court Judge Laurence Rittenband said that he would give the director 10 days to surrender, but issued the arrest warrant immediately.

Attorney Douglas Dalton stumped a packed courtroom when he announced, "Your honor, I received a call from Mr. Polanski this morning advising he would not be here this morning."

The judge asked whether Mr. Dalton believed that Mr. Polanski was still in the United States. "I do not believe he is in the United States," Mr. Dalton said. He asked the judge to allow him time to persuade Mr. Polanski to return for sentencing.



Roman Polanski

Mr. Polanski was born in Paris and is a French citizen. He was raised in Poland where he began his film career.

Mr. Polanski, director of such movies as "Chinatown" and "Rosemary's Baby," was facing a maximum sentence of 50 years in prison.

He was arrested last March and subsequently was indicted on rape, sex perversion and drug abuse charges in connection with his relations with a teenage girl. In a plea bargain, Mr. Polanski pleaded guilty Aug. 3 to a count of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor. Five other counts were dismissed.

He admitted he was intimate with the unidentified 13-year-old at the home of actor Jack Nicholson. Mr. Nicholson was out of town at the time.

The director was arrested when the girl's mother complained to police. Later, however, the family agreed to the plea bargain.

Mr. Polanski, who was the husband of murdered actress Sharon Tate, had begun work on a new movie project during the litigation. But last month, while he was imprisoned, producer Dino De Laurentiis announced that he was dropping Mr. Polanski as director of his multimillion-dollar movie.

The producer cited Mr. Polanski's uncertain future in announcing that he would seek a new director.



Ronald Humphrey, flanked by FBI agents, enters federal court in Alexandria, Va., Tuesday to be arraigned on charges of spying for the Communist regime of Vietnam.

## Washington to Protest

## Two Deny U.S. Charges Of Spying for Vietnam

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP).—An employee of the U.S. Information Agency and a Vietnamese student, whose father once ran for president of South Vietnam on a peace platform, pleaded not guilty today to charges that they had passed U.S. defense secrets to Vietnam.

At the State Department, spokesman Hoddin Carter 3d said today that the United States will formally protest to Vietnam "the involvement of Vietnamese officials in espionage against the United States."

Mr. Carter said that the department was considering steps to have members of the Vietnamese UN Mission in New York expelled from the United States. Vietnam has denied the charges. A defense attorney said that the indictment "blows the charges out of all proportion." He said that the documents alleged to have been stolen and delivered to representatives of Hanoi do not contain U.S. defense secrets in the usual sense but rather "confidential cables that are leaked by ambassadors all the time."

At today's arraignment, U.S. District Court Judge Albert Bryan Jr. reduced the bond for one of the suspects, Ronald Humphrey, from \$250,000 to \$150,000.

It is not understood that he has cooperated with the government and given them much of the information on which this case is based," Mr. Humphrey's attorney said. Mr. Humphrey did not immediately post bond.

The judge declined to reduce the \$250,000 bond he had set yesterday for Truong Dinh Hung, who is known in this country as David Truong. Government prosecutors argued that Mr. Truong might flee the country if released.

The indictment said that the conspiracy to give classified documents to the Vietnamese began in 1976 and that it involved five other Vietnamese, in this country and in France. They were named as unindicted co-conspirators. The Vietnamese government today denied that its personnel had been involved in the alleged spying ring.

In a New York, the Vietnamese UN Mission called the charges "a gross slander and offense."

Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Truong are accused in a seven-count federal indictment of transmitting documents to Hanoi "relating to the national defense of the United States."

The arrests are believed to be the first in which a U.S. citizen has been accused of spying for Vietnam and the first since South Vietnam was taken over by the North in 1975.

Peace Candidate

Mr. Truong, 32, is the son of Truong Dinh Dzu, who ran as a peace candidate for president of South Vietnam in 1967 against then-President Nguyen Van Thieu. He lost the election and was sent to prison for five years for advocating negotiations with Hanoi.

That was after Mr. Truong had arrived in the United States and reportedly altered his views on the war. At Stanford University, where he was a student, Mr. Truong became one of the most outspoken Vietnamese anti-war activists in this country.

Mr. Humphrey, 42, has worked for the U.S. Information Agency since 1966, including a stint in Saigon from June, 1969, to February, 1971.

## U.S. Sources Report

## Cuba Said to Call Reservists To Free Troops for Ethiopia

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (UPI).—Cuba is calling up 5,000 military reservists to free more regular troops for its growing expeditionary force in Ethiopia, U.S. government sources said today.

The sources said that, according to intelligence reports, the reservists are being told the call-up is a result of deployments to Ethiopia. The move reportedly involves reservists with key combat skills and some older men and recent recruits who are used to fill nonessential slots.

The U.S. government estimates that there are more than 23,000 Cuban military personnel in Africa, most of them from Cuba's 100,000-man regular army. Troops have been flown to Ethiopia directly from Cuba and from the 19,000-member Cuban military force in Angola aboard Soviet-made jet transporters.

Soviet Advisers

Diplomatic sources in Africa have reported that, despite U.S. warnings to the Soviet Union about the buildup, the number of Cubans in Ethiopia has reached 3,000 and that an estimated 1,500 Soviet advisers also are in the country.

Intelligence reports have indicated that the Cubans are planning a force of at least 5,000 men to spearhead an Ethiopian counteroffensive this spring aimed at regaining the Ogaden Desert region, overrun by forces backed by neighboring Somalia.

U.S. sources said that the call-up in Cuba apparently is designed to fill gaps as a result of deployment of forces overseas. Among Cuban forces with combat capabilities identified in Ethiopia so far are 120-mm artillery and rocket units and portions of a mechanized brigade. Cuban pilots also are flying Soviet-supplied MIG fighters.

The sources also said that a number of Soviet cargo ships and three amphibious vessels have remained off the northern Ethiopian port of Massawa, where Eritrean guerrillas hold part of the town and have cut the garrison from land supply routes. The amphibious vessels ferry military supplies into Massawa from the cargo ships, sources said.

Moscow Conference

MOSCOW, Feb. 1 (UPI).—President Leonid Brezhnev met today with Cuban Defense Minister Raul Castro. Tass said that Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov also attended.

Mr. Castro recently visited Ethiopia and there were reports—denied by Soviet officials—that Mr. Ustinov also visited there.

Western diplomats speculated that the trio discussed the Soviet-Cuban commitment to the Ethiopian government.

Ethiopia Averages West

NAIROBI, Feb. 1 (Reuters).—Ethiopia said today that Somali forces, armed by NATO and other "reactionary" states, had destroyed one of its towns. It did not identify the town.

Somalia, meanwhile, said that Ethiopian planes had killed 1 person and wounded 14 in raids yesterday on Somali border communities.

In Addis Ababa, Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam—addressing a crowd estimated at 100,000 by diplomats present—denounced the United States, Britain, West Germany, France, Italy, Saudi Arabia and Iran for what he called a plot with Somalia against Ethiopia.

## Key Point Agreed to In Talks on Rhodesia

By David B. Ottaway

RABAT, Malta, Feb. 1 (UPI).—Britain and the United States have agreed in talks here for a settlement of the Rhodesian dispute to form a governing council that would include black nationalist leaders to rule the country during the delicate transition period to black-majority rule there.

But after three days of talks between the two Western powers and the Patriotic Front, the black nationalist guerrilla alliance, the two sides failed to resolve serious differences on the terms for a cease-fire in the war and on the precise arrangements for the interim government.

At a press conference at the end of the conference, British Foreign Secretary David Owen spoke of "increased understanding" and of "progress but not agreement" in the first substantive talks the two Western powers have held on their peace plan for Rhodesia with the externally based Patriotic Front.

More Optimistic

However, both U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young and the fronts co-leaders, Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, were far more optimistic. "I think in terms of creating an overall framework in which we can work together [with the front] in a climate of trust. We have made remarkable progress," Mr. Young said.

The two front leaders issued a statement at another press conference describing the talks as "substantive, frank, comprehensive and conducted in an atmosphere of seriousness." The two parties, it said, achieved a "higher level of understanding" of each other's position and also agreed that arrangements for the interim period were "central and crucial" to reaching an accord.

Additional Talks

The two sides have agreed to continue their talks, but the place and time have not been set.

Altogether, it seemed that the main result of the conference here was finally to set in motion a negotiating process between the two Western powers and the front that could eventually lead to an agreement. But, even then, there would be the problem of how to get the white minority Rhodesian government to accept it.

Mr. Owen also made clear that he still wanted to bring the three other nationalist leaders, now holding talks in Salisbury with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, into an overall accord. Hinting strongly at direct con-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



## Dayan Tries to Clarify Vow to U.S. on Settlements

By H. D. S. Greenway

TEL AVIV, Feb. 1 (UPI)—Israeli Minister Moshe Dayan today tried to clarify the controversy over what Israel's prime minister, Menachem Begin, said last week about limiting settlements in occupied territories.

Mr. Dayan said that he told Mr. Carter last September, "In my estimate, the policy of all governments in the future, as well as the policy of post governments, will be to continue the settlements in Judea and Samaria (the West Bank)."

"I said, however, that in consideration of the special situation of an intense negotiation for peace now being conducted with Arab states, new settlements in the coming months will be in the framework of military camps," he said.

The controversy arose when President Carter expressed concern at reports of a new settlement in the ruins of the Palestinian city of Shiloh on the West Bank. President Carter reportedly told the Israelis that he was confident that the personal commitment made to him would be honored and that the Shiloh settlement would be halted. The U.S. position is that civilian settlements in the occupied territories are illegal.

On Monday, the President said that he was confident that the Israeli government had not authorized a settlement at Shiloh except as an archaeological project.

Yesterday, Israeli officials said that civilians camped at Shiloh were preparing an archaeological dig and that there was no intent to establish a permanent settlement.

However, the Gush Emunim settlers have laid a cornerstone for a town at Shiloh without government authorization and eight families are living at the site with as students, Gush Emunim sources said.

Three new West Bank sites near Nablus which were approved by the Israeli government on Jan. 3 technically fell within Mr. Dayan's commitment to President Carter because they ostensibly are army camp sites. "This is a new story," Dayan said today.

But pushing these settlements in the light of the present, delicate negotiations with Egypt strikes many Israelis as a provocation.

The Democratic Movement for Change, part of the ruling coalition, tried to challenge the government's decision on the three sites but was overruled on Jan. 10th.

Meanwhile, it was reported today that work would start soon on a new road bisecting the West Bank and linking the coastal plain of Israel proper to the Nablus-Jerusalem highway.

It would appear that the Israeli government has little intention of slowing its settlements on the West Bank. At Beit Haron, on the road between Hebron and Lod, one could see prefabricated living units being installed today within the confines of an army camp.

The civilians, in this case, share the camp with the soldiers. But to the Arabs, civilian settlements on land owned by the army are encroachments.

The newspaper's response was hardly unexpected, because the strike was called to pressure the government to clear up the murder three weeks ago of the paper's editor, Pedro Joseph Chomorro.

But the response also reflected the leading role long played by the newspaper in trying to end the Somoza family's 45-year rule of Nicaragua.

Within days, the paper was carrying big headlines urging President Anastasio Somoza to resign.

Now, with the strike in its ninth day, La Prensa has emerged as the strike coordinating center. As the editors and journalists prepared to bring out its single midday edition yesterday, supporters of the strike and opponents of the government gathered at its office, giving interviews, providing information and offering moral support.

La Prensa has assumed the proportions of a major political party trying to overthrow a dictatorship, benefiting from the government's decision to tolerate a relatively free press in order to enhance its image abroad.

"We see the role of La Prensa as campaigning for an end to the regime," said Xavier Chomorro, who succeeded his brother as editor. "We try to be as objective as possible. But in a country where the government is completely based, it is difficult to be totally impartial."

In the absence of a more violent struggle against the government, the political front line is still the battle of words and propaganda. Every morning, President Somoza's own newspaper, Novedades, publishes its version of events and, in the afternoon, La Prensa responds.

Novedades said yesterday that the strike was beginning to collapse, ignoring Monday's repression by the National Guard of anti-government demonstrations in the northern city of Matagalpa and at the national university and United Nations offices in Managua.

In contrast, La Prensa said that the strike has spread to the local Esso refinery and the central bank.

But while the strikers, both workers and businessmen, have extended their demands to include the resignation of Gen. Somoza, their leaders are slowly reaching the conclusion that the strike will end in the next few days without the fall of the government.

"Even if it ends soon, it will have been a great success," a business leader said. "We've tried to overthrow the Somozas through violent means dozens of times and have always failed. This is the first time we've tried to do so peacefully, and look how well we've done. Never before have workers, businessmen and politicians been so united against the regime."

The fighting spirit of La Prensa is far from waning. In Monday night's edition, it carried such slogans as "The End of the Dictatorship Is at Hand" and "A United People Will Never Be Defeated."

The Chomorro family, which owns the newspaper, is meeting the \$6,000-a-day cost of publishing without advertisements.

"The Only Watchdog" is the paper's motto. "I see La Prensa as the republic of paper fighting the dictatorship of steel," explained Pablo Antonio Cuadra, co-editor of the daily. "We are the only watchdog of the judiciary, the legislature and the executive branch. When people have complaints, they can only turn to us."

As Mr. Cuadra spoke, he opened letters of sympathy sent to the paper after the editor's murder Jan. 10. "We're still getting 30 or more letters a day," he said. "Some people are angry, some people are just sad."

The Chomorro family bought the newspaper in 1932, six years after it was founded and a year before President Somoza's father, Gen. Anastasio Somoza Garcia, assumed power here. Since then, the confrontation between La Prensa and the Somoza family has steadily grown, with the newspaper often closed or censored.

Details of his talks were not disclosed. Sources said that French police do not exclude the possibility that an Italian gang might have been involved in the kidnapping of Baron Empain on Jan. 25.

While the search continued for Baron Empain, police last night arrested French, escaped convict Yves Maupetit, after a two-week search.

The French Interior Ministry said that Maupetit, 29, surrendered without a struggle when the police burst into a bar in the southeastern town of Valence.

Maupetit, who escaped jail in November while serving a six-month sentence for theft, was sought for kidnapping in connection with the ing of a suburban business and his wife two weeks ago with the murder of another shortly after Maupetit's escape.

The French government announced a new campaign against violence in response to rising crime rate.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today told the Ch that concern about security becoming the country's preoccupation. He called on government to do something to counteract the growing threat of violence.

"The sickness must be uprooted," he said.

The Cabinet agreed to out new rules and regulations. According to a government statement, 15 proposed laws, 8 decrees and 31 directives will be put forward for approval by the end of the month.

Two other Cabinet members, Education Minister Helmut Rohde and Housing Minister Karl Rarzen, also announced their intention to step down in the spring in order to take other jobs.

He was informed about the incident—the surprise concerning the secretary were groundless—only last year. But Mr. Leber did not speak up when another member of the coalition, Interior Minister Werner Maibohf, told the Bundestag that a separate bugging incident, then under investigation, was unique.

He resignation offer came after he told the Cabinet today that other eavesdropping incidents involving the counter-intelligence service "could not be ruled out" in light of new information. Mr. Leber said that he, therefore, would assume his "political responsibility as a minister" and ask to be relieved of his post.

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## 'Happiness Not Primary Goal'

# Turner Labels CIA Purge Efficiency

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—CIA Director Adm. Stansfield Turner, responding to charges that he has destroyed the morale of the U.S. intelligence community, said yesterday that he has brought modern personnel practices to the agency.

"If I don't take away some of the people from the top who are all 50 years old and bring in some people who are 45 or 42, you won't have a clandestine service in five years," Adm. Turner said. "I am moving everyone up as a result of the vacuum that I am creating at the top. I am behind the eight ball, I'll admit that."

Adm. Turner, who next week will observe his first anniversary as CIA director, said that the agency "has been run like a family business for the last 30 years. Fortunately, we have been blessed with an abundance of qualified people who came in during the height of the cold war."



Adm. Stansfield Turner

I am trying to get ready for the day when they go out of the system."

Adm. Turner ordered a staff reduction of almost 20 per cent in the directorate of operations, the CIA division that handles espionage and covert political manipulation. The first 800 of an eventual 800 employees have been fired, including some of the agency's most senior officials. Unlike most government employees, CIA officers are not protected by civil-service regulations.

Since the dismissals were announced last autumn, disgruntled former employees have complained about what they called Adm. Turner's abrasive style and suggested that he is wrecking the agency's effectiveness.

"If you want happy spies, I am not out here to give you that as

a primary goal," Adm. Turner said. "If you want effective spies under close control, I'll give you that. I deny the scurrilous reports that I am not a good leader," he said. "I have made a career of leading men and women and I am good at it."

Adm. Turner said that he was not worried that fired officers would reveal secrets. "They may be disaffected—a few of them—toward me personally or even toward the CIA, but I have no doubt that they are not disaffected toward the United States government," Adm. Turner said. He said that he was convinced that none would betray the United States.

Although he urged reporters to focus on the CIA's accomplishments, Adm. Turner was reluctant to provide specific information.

For instance, he was asked to explain why the CIA did not recognize a potential nuclear test site in South Africa until it was pointed out by the Soviet Union. "I don't talk about ongoing or past intelligence operations," he said. (President Carter acknowledged that the first word on the South African activities came from the Russians.) "If we miss one once in a while, we will try to do better."

Adm. Turner also said that the Soviet Union has "an operational capability to shoot down satellites," but he refused to provide details. Other sources have said that the Soviet unit satellite weapon can destroy low-flying reconnaissance satellites but not communications or navigational satellites that operate in much higher orbits.

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## Caramanlis in Athens After 4-Nation Tour

ATHENS, Feb. 1 (Reuters)—Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis returned here today after a week-long tour of four European capitals during which he secured support for Greece's early entry into the European Economic Community.

Mr. Caramanlis visited Britain, Belgium, France and West Germany to confer with leaders of the EEC and hopes to become a full member by the end of next year.

# Moynihan-Busbee: A Regional Bout

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (WP)—"Ladies and gentlemen," said West Virginia Gov. John Rockefeller 4th, "you have just a few minutes. Place your bets, Moynihan or Busbee?"

The delegates to the White House Conference on Balanced National Growth and Economic Development, who had labored through two days of speeches and discussions, summed the hotel ballroom yesterday and buzzed in anticipation. Ever since the program was announced, the debate between Sen. Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y., and George Gov. George Busbee, also a Democrat, on beyond Sunbelt-Protestant, had transcended the most fireworks in the four-day meeting.

A Quiet Start  
For a few moments, there seemed a possibility that the spirit of compromise and consensus—so ardently promoted by the conference directors—might undermine the hopes for a little excitement.

Sen. Moynihan declared, with what seemed a straight face: "We must not politicize the question of relative regional growth. It would be easy to do this, and calamitous." Gov. Busbee responded that "fire and brimstone regionalism is bunk, pure bunk. . . . The only way to end this nonsense."

But neither man had really left his dagger at home. Sen. Moynihan, in a speech ranging from medieval Venice to Appalachia and many points between, suggested that since Gov. Busbee's predecessor, President Carter, was obviously not about to help the Northeast, he might at least stop hurting it.

An Amendment  
"The federal government has at some time been making political decisions to guide development in the South and West, even there have been no clear economic grounds on which to do so," Sen. Moynihan said. "The most conspicuous example is that of the heavy concentration of

## Carter Shifts Work Base To Oval Office

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—President Carter has altered his work habits in a way that perhaps makes him seem more presidential.

Without fanfare, Mr. Carter in recent weeks has moved his base of operations from a small office in the west wing of the White House to the larger, more ornate Oval Office that traditionally has been the work place of presidents.

A source estimated that Mr. Carter now spends 80 per cent to 90 per cent of his working time in the Oval Office, not counting the time spent in large conferences.

The President previously had used the Oval Office largely for receiving important visitors or for presiding at ceremonies.

# White House Winds Up Drive To Popularize Panama Pacts

By Ierence Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (NYT)—Seventy-five religious leaders from around the country spent two hours in the state dining room at the White House yesterday listening to President Carter and several of his advisers extol the virtues of the proposed Panama Canal treaties.

It was the 19th such briefing since August. An estimated 1,500 "opt-out" leaders from all walks of life have come as part of the Carter administration's most ambitious and intensive public relations effort since the inauguration. The President's friends chat to the nation tonight will represent the culmination of the public phase of the campaign.

Working from a 15-page memorandum submitted to the President in May by Hamilton Jordan, his top political aide, leading administration figures have devoted an unprecedented amount of time to the eight-month campaign to reverse the broadly negative public opinion on the treaties.

## Prototype Effort

From the outset, the White House regarded the Panama campaign as a prototype for similar efforts it expects to undertake to win support for a new arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union and other sensitive issues. Defeat on the Panama treaties, Mr. Jordan wrote in May, would gravely jeopardize such future foreign-policy initiatives.

Mr. Jordan's memo, which has been periodically updated, was fairly accurate in predicting the obstacles that would confront the treaties.

He predicted, for instance, that the far right would launch an intensive mail campaign against the treaties, as it did, and that the issue would become highly emotional and partisan. He also predicted that Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., and Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., the majority and

Gov. Busbee passed on the issue of defense bases and focused instead on an amendment to last year's Housing and Community Development Act, which was passed, he said, with the South had "his eyes closed and his butches down."

Because of that amendment, the governor said, "more than 90 per cent of the additional \$800 million in community development block grants go north, and the rest goes south. . . . I think of Oak Park as the quintessential example of the kind of development that Atlanta's stays the same."

Except for a somewhat guilty smirk, Sen. Moynihan did not indicate that he was the sponsor of the amendment.

The senator pleaded for additional federal funds to avert the bankruptcy of New York City—a calamity that, he said, should it occur, would be the only thing the 39th president is remembered for.

Like an Army chaplain, Gov. Busbee said, "I am sympathetic to the plight of New York City," but he noted that when New York was offering tuition-free college degrees, "I was fighting and bleeding for money to start a statewide kindergarten program in Georgia."

"This is not a divorce proceeding," Gov. Busbee said. "You can't expect enough money to sustain the manner of life you've been accustomed to."

And on his friendly note, they parted.

# White House Winds Up Drive To Popularize Panama Pacts

By Ierence Smith

minority leaders of the Senate, would eventually support the treaties and give it the bipartisan support it would need for ratification.

Major Impact Seen  
Without minimizing the importance of the compromise efforts of Sen. Byrd and Sen. Baker, the White House believes its campaign has had a major impact on public attitudes.

In May, according to public-opinion surveys conducted for the White House by Patrick Caddell, 87 per cent of those opposed to the treaties. Today, that figure has changed to a 46-per-cent approval rating, according to White House sources.

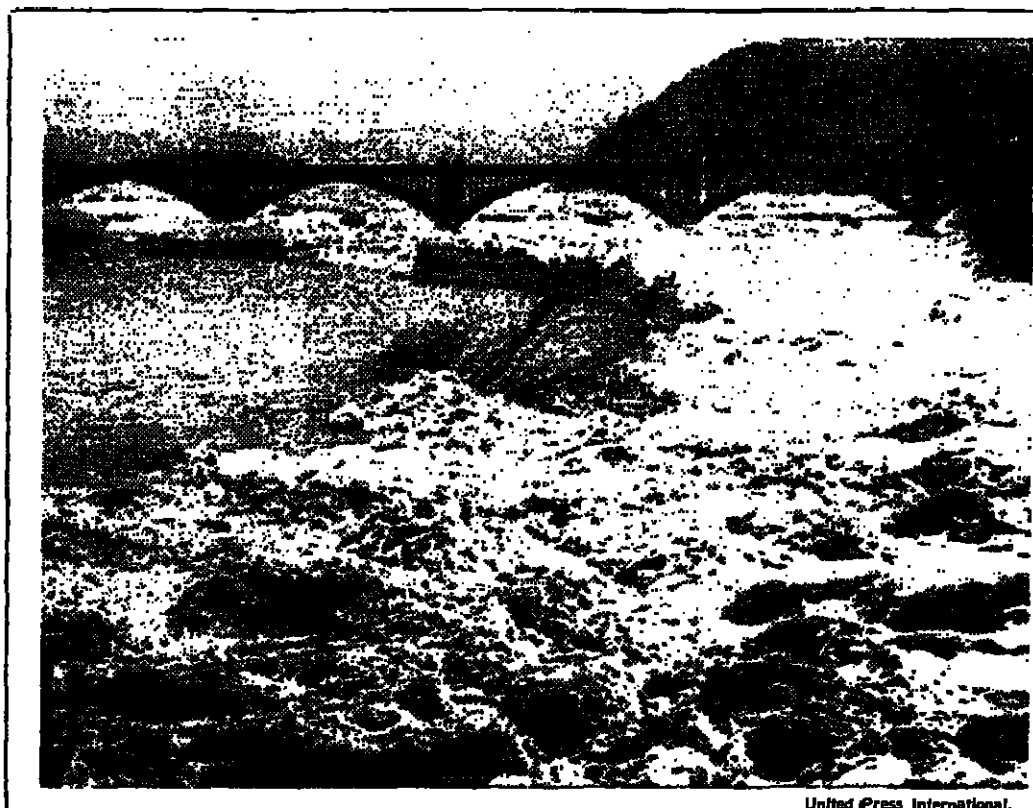
Although the treaties have yet to win the approval of a majority of Americans, White House strategists believe that the turnaround in opinion has created a political climate in which the Senate will find it possible to vote for ratification.

## Rail Strike Is Set In Lisbon Today

LISBON, Feb. 1 (Reuters)—Railroad workers and teachers will go on strike tomorrow partly to indicate leftist opposition to the participation of conservatives in government.

The 27,000 workers of the nationalized railroads said that they would halt trains from 10 a.m. officially to back demands for a 15-per-cent pay rise against a management offer of 14 per cent.

The 30,000 state teachers in the south and Lisbon area will also go on strike, protesting an alleged lack of consultation by the Ministry of Education with the union on policy matters. The strikes are seen also as reflecting opposition to Premier Mario Soares's inclusion of three Center Democrats in his new government.



IN A JAM—An ice jam more than four miles long, on the Susquehanna River near a bridge between Columbia and Wrightstown, Pa., is a flooding threat.

## Cites Allegedly Imprudent Loans

# U.S. Sues Teamsters Chief, Others Over Pension Fund

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP).

The Labor Department today sued Teamsters President Frank Fitzsimmons and 15 other former trustees of a union pension fund to recover millions of dollars in allegedly imprudent loans.

The former trustees of the Teamsters' \$144-million Central States Pension Fund were accused of breaching their fiduciary responsibilities through what the government alleged was a series of questionable loan transactions involving gambling casinos, race tracks and risky real estate ventures. Some of the loans went to persons with reported ties to organized crime.

Labor Secretary Ray Marshall said at a news conference that the suit seeks reimbursement "for all losses stemming from the failure of these trustees and officials to carry out their fiduciary obligations in managing the fund."

Mr. Marshall said that no specific dollar amount was specified in the complaint, in part because of the nature of the real estate market, but he said that the government asked the court to hold the defendants liable for all present and future losses. Officials acknowledged that this could involve tens of millions of dollars.

The civil suit was filed under the 1974 Federal Pension Reform Law in U.S. District Court in Chicago, where the Central States Fund is headquartered. It also named as defendants in addition to the former trustees were Daniel Shannon, the fund's administrator, and Alvin Baron, the fund's former assets manager, who is under criminal indictment for alleged kickbacks.

Of the former trustees, eight are union officials and six are business executives. They had jointly managed the fund. Named as defendants along with Fitzsimmons were Teamsters officials Roy Williams, Robert Holmes, Joseph Morgan, Donald Peters, Frank Ramsey and William Presser and his son Jackie. Both Mr. Williams and Jackie Peters are among those frequently mentioned to succeed the 60-year-old Mr. Fitzsimmons as head of the Teamsters, the nation's largest union with 2.2 million members.

Trucking industry executives named were Walter Teague, Albert Matheson, Thomas Duffey, John Spickerman, Herman Loeb, Jack Sheatz, William Kennedy, Bernard Goldfarb and Andrew Massa.

There was no immediate comment from the defendants or the Central States Fund.

In its complaint, the Labor Department cited numerous loans involving millions of dollars in which it said the trustees "engaged in the pattern of violations

of the fiduciary obligations imposed on them" by the Federal Pension Law.

Among the complaints was that the ex-trustees failed to safeguard the investments by getting adequate information on which to make loans and to take proper measures to protect the funds once they had been granted.

In a case involving a \$25-million loan to the Argonaut Corp., which was secured by the Stardust and Fremont Hotels in Las Vegas, the government charged that the defendants permitted the diversion of a large sum of money for purposes other than which the loan was made. It was not explained what the money was used for.

# Life Is Found Inside of Rocks In Dry Valleys of Antarctica

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (WP)—Microbes of three kinds have been found living in the windswept, snow-free valleys of Antarctica where life never had been found before.

Algae, bacteria and fungi have been discovered just below the surface of rocks strewn over more than 100 locations in the frozen deserts of the Antarctic, where the climate is so dry that even a light dusting of snow is rare. "We have been looking for life forms in the world's deserts for 15 years and this is the first time we have found life in a cold desert," said Dr. Imre Friedmann, of Florida State University, who made the findings with his wife, Rosell Ocampo-Friedmann. "The surprising thing is that the life we find in the Antarctic is less primitive and has more variety than life found in the hot deserts."

Mars Possibility  
It is the driest and coldest climate in which life has been found on earth. The discovery suggests that the same kind of life may exist inside the rocks of a planet like Mars, where the climate closely resembles that of Antarctica.

"If martian life forms exist only in the interior of martian rocks, as is principally the case in the Antarctic, that could serve as an explanation for the lack of evidence for life on Mars," said Dr. Richard Young, chief of planetary biology for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. "The two Viking spacecraft that landed on Mars could not break open rocks and analyze their interiors."

Dr. Friedmann and his wife, in trips to the Antarctic during the last two summers, heated rock samples until they broke apart and their outer layers could be peeled away. Widespread colonies of microbes were found at fractions of an inch below the rock surfaces, where sunlight could penetrate and moisture might reach.

## Live on Nitrogen

Dr. Friedmann said that he believes the microbes found in the rocks have been there for at least 200,000 years, since the dry valleys reached their present climate conditions. He said that the microbes probably burrowed into the rocks through cracks and pores, then swelled outward just below the rock's outer layers. He said that he thinks the



Frank Fitzsimmons

Asked how much the government hopes to recover, Mr. Marshall replied, "I hope to get it all and expect to get as much as we can. However," he added, "you can't get blood out of a turnip."

## For Closed House Session

# S. Korea Agrees to Let Park Return to U.S. for Testimony

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The South Korean government reached an agreement with the U.S. Congress yesterday that will permit businessman Tongsun Park— but not South Korean officials—to return here soon to testify in closed session on the Korean influence-buying scandal.

Speaker of the House Thomas O'Neill, D-Miss., said after a meeting with South Korea's ambassador to Washington that Mr. Park would appear before the House Select Committee on Ethics "in a matter of days."

But Rep. O'Neill said that Mr. Park would probably not testify publicly before Congress while criminal trials arising from the scandal are still pending. Mr. Park's first public testimony would occur in a federal courtroom in March, when former Rep. Richard Hanna, D-Calif., goes on trial for alleged bribery and conspiracy.

Mr. Park, who has provided closed testimony to U.S. prosecutors in Seoul for the last three weeks, will be questioned here by the Ethics Committee without any restrictions, Rep. O'Neill said.

The Justice Department, as part of its settlement for Mr. Park's testimony, agreed not to press him about his relationship with Seoul government officials. Mr. Park is being granted immunity from prosecution by the U.S. government.

While Mr. Park's testimony should expedite the Ethics Committee's investigation of political payments to congressmen, the committee's inability to question South Korean officials may sharply limit the scope of its inquiry.

Aside from Mr. Park's gift-giving, the panel has been keenly interested in the activities of former Korean ambassador Dong Jo Kim, who allegedly distributed envelopes of \$100 bills on Capitol Hill. The ambassador's wife has been accused of trying to make payments to congressional wives who visited Seoul.

But Rep. O'Neill said Kim Yong Shik, the current Korean ambassador here, made clear that his government would not allow the former ambassador to testify, on the ground that he was protected by diplomatic immunity. Dong Jo Kim now is a special assistant to President Park Chung Hee in Seoul.

The same ban on testimony apparently applies to officials of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency who once served in Washington.

## Connally Raises \$175,000 in Texas

HOUSTON, Feb. 1 (WP)—Former Treasury Secretary John Connally raised more than \$175,000 in the last three months of last year to finance political activities that may be a prelude to a campaign for the presidency.

Almost all of the money, which was listed in a report yesterday to the Federal Elections Commission, came from Texans in the investment, legal, banking or energy industries, with many contributors listed as board chairmen or executive officers.

Mr. Connally reported raising \$177,658.50 and spending \$45,064.75, with none of the expenditures going to political candidates.

Most of the money went for salaries, rent and supplies for Mr. Connally's Houston political offices and for travel.

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BOEING 707:	Monday	3:45 p.m.



## Remember Panama?

It's all too typical of the self-indulgence with which the Panama issue has been debated that so little consideration was initially given to Panama's likely and legitimate objections to treaty changes being wrought in Washington. With State Department approval, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 14 to 1 last Friday to incorporate as a new article in the treaties the earlier Carter-Torrijos executive language spelling out U.S. defense and transit rights after 2000. Only when Gen. Omar Torrijos raised the question with visiting senators did it dawn on Americans that adding a new article would compel Panama to go the risky route of submitting the treaties to another plebiscite.

\* \* \*

It is interesting to see why the treaties, which won 66 per cent of the vote last October, probably would not survive a second plebiscite, or so the bet judge, Gen. Torrijos, believes. Part of the explanation lies in the contents of other sorts with the general discontents that surface quite easily in the freer atmosphere he has allowed to flourish to persuade Americans he's no dictator. Another part lies in growing nationalistic resentment against the very concessions he's accepted to make the treaties acceptable to the United States. Can Americans envisage, for instance, granting a foreign country the right of military intervention, or hosting wave after wave of Panamanian legislators come to check out whether the United States was fit for their diplomatic company?

Strongman Torrijos has even felt it necessary to say that if the treaties are approved he'll step down. By this offer he evidently

means to disarm Americans who complain of having to do business with a dictator, and to win support for the treaties from Panamanians who object to his personal rule. If he were in fact a dictator, of course, he would have engineered a larger margin in the first plebiscite, and the treaties would not be facing rejection in the second, and he would not be considering stepping down. Some pro-treaty Americans privately wish he were a dictator!

On Monday, the Foreign Relations Committee corrected its Friday error and agreed to work the Torrijos-Carter language into existing treaty articles, rather than write a new one. Although the practical effect would presumably be the same, Panamanian authorities apparently have concluded that this formulation would avoid the need for a second plebiscite. That's a determination—however difficult it may be for some senators to comprehend—that is up to the Panamanian government to make, according to its own reading of what is politically tolerable in Panama. As it heads into floor debate, however, the Senate must keep in mind that no further assaults on Panamanian nationalism can be condoned. The substance of the U.S. demands has been met. It is thoughtful of the majority and minority leaders to offer their distinguished colleagues the opportunity to stout and posture and show their constituents how forceful and vigilant they can be in stiffening the treaties. But this opportunity must be exercised within narrow limits. It cannot be taken as license for the sort of further arm-twisting that would put the treaties back into jeopardy in Panama.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Voice of Kurt Waldheim

The UN General Assembly last month passed a resolution calling for a worldwide radio campaign against one of its members, South Africa. The secretary general, Kurt Waldheim, would prepare programs, and members with transmitters would broadcast them. But it's turning out to be difficult to enlist members with suitable shortwave broadcasting facilities to do the transmitting. The Russians and Chinese have no objection to propaganda but it has to be their own; they may also be skittish about sanctioning a precedent of beaming official international broadcasts to a country that doesn't approve them. Notwithstanding appeals by the British Foreign Office, the British Broadcasting Corp. does not want to undermine its greatest asset—its credibility—by going openly into the propaganda business. The West German and the Dutch radios seem to have similar reservations.

At first, on the basis of a misunderstanding, the UN assumed it would have full use of the Voice of America's transmitters in Liberia. The VOA already routinely "feeds" UN straight-news reports to African governments requesting them. But the VOA has

since made clear that it must have complete control over its direct broadcasts: It won't hand over the mike. Moreover, the VOA says, its current transmitters in Liberia cannot reach South Africa reliably anyway; for that very reason, it is even now—hesitantly, we might add—building more powerful facilities with which for the first time to blanket southern Africa.

We're pleased to hear that the integrity of the VOA is being protected. Apartheid deserves condemnation, as does much else, but that is not reason in itself for the Voice of America to yield up its basic function of being the "Voice" of America. When officials of the United States, or citizens, express their various and complex views on South Africa, then the proper business of the VOA is to communicate them. To broadcast programs prepared by the UN secretariat at the direction of the General Assembly is something else. We mean no disrespect to the secretary general when we say that the Voice of America cannot be the voice of Kurt Waldheim.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other U.S. Opinion

### Warning on SALT

Thinking back, history does not record any instance in which the Soviet Union could be trusted to keep its word on a touchy issue with the United States. Even on such a philosophical issue as the Helsinki accords—an agreement to ensure greater freedom of expression and movement by Soviet citizens—Moscow has been delinquent on promises.

So, it's amusing to hear the latest strategy of the Carter administration to eliminate Soviet resistance to a SALT agreement. President Carter and his advisers have decided to remove the Soviet Backfire bomber as an arms limitation consideration, and simply ask Moscow for "assurances" that the super-sound new aircraft will not be deployed in a threatening manner.

Can you see the Kremlin's military high command chucking in their vodka? Sure, we'll give them assurances, they're checking. Having done that, the Kremlin will be free to continue mass production of the sophisticated bomber (the Soviet equivalent of the U.S. scuttled B-1 bomber).

By eliminating the Backfire from the arms limitation talks, the Soviet Union is certain to increase its lead over the United States in numerical strategic weaponry. Naively, President Carter's advisers do not consider the Backfire a threat, only because it cannot make a round-trip bombing run to the United States without refueling, and the Soviet Union does not have a refueling fleet.

What, pray, will the United States do when it wakes up and finds the Russians building a refueling fleet? Will it demand that the Russians stop, or scrap the Backfire? We

took the Soviet word, back when SALT-1 was being signed, only to discover that the Kremlin routinely violated that accord by increasing its strategic missile capabilities through devious means. Mr. Carter may have conducted the peanut business with handshake agreements and gentlemanly promises. Unfortunately, the Soviet Union does not play by the same rules.

—From the Arizona Republic (Phoenix).

### A Trade Truce

Presidential trade envoy Robert Strauss has declared an end to the trade war between the United States and Japan. Maybe it really is at an end; maybe only a temporary truce has been signed.

The problem is that the U.S. trade deficit to Japan is running at \$8.5 billion annually. Japanese exports to this country are of such volume that U.S. labor groups are complaining that Japan is causing unemployment. The solution Strauss was hawking is a 10-point agreement signed in Tokyo. It calls for Japan to remove quota controls on 12 products, increase the quota for beef and citrus imports and reduce some tariffs.

Japan pledged "reasonable efforts" to eliminate the \$8.5-billion surplus. The United States pledged to improve its worldwide balance-of-payments position by increasing exports and reducing of imports. Both the Japanese minister who signed the pact and Strauss want to avoid further pressures for protectionist legislation in the United States. The new agreement is a start of what is probably going to be a continuing process of adjustment.

—From the Houston Chronicle.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 2, 1903

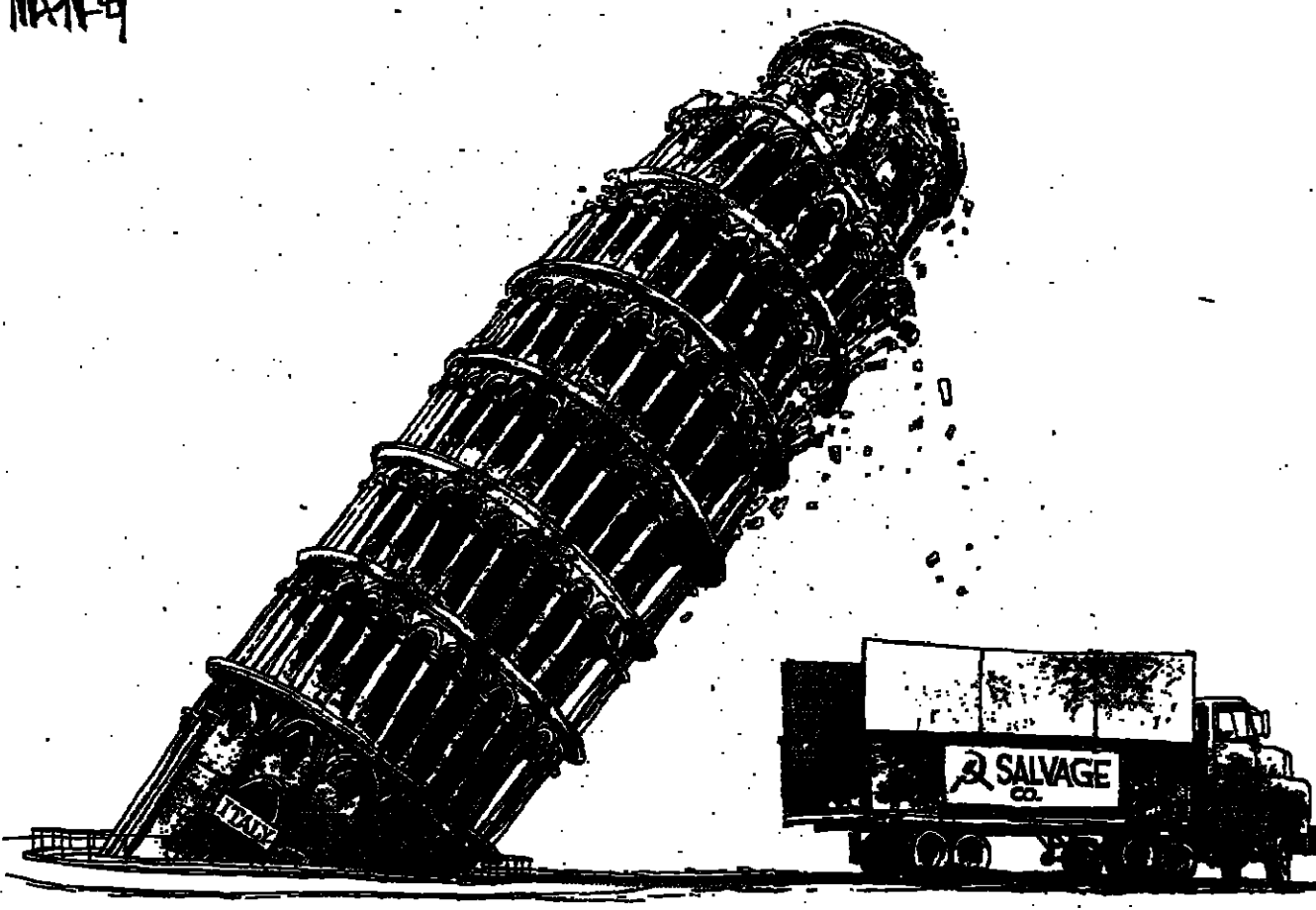
NEW YORK—Dispatches from Yale University state that the first Cecil Rhodes scholarship at Oxford awarded to an American has been given to Eugene Heitler Lehman of New York City. Mr. Lehman was graduated from Yale last June with top honors. He is now doing post-graduate work in philosophy at Columbia preparatory to going to Oxford next autumn. He is twenty-two years old.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 2, 1928

MIAMI—Jack Dempsey, the "Manassa Mauler," and former world's heavyweight champion, will do no more "mauling," nor will he swap punches with Gene Tunney, the devotee of fistiana had generally expected he would next summer. Dempsey had definitely decided to retire from the ring was disclosed today by Tex Rickard, "czar" of the prize ring. The news has stunned the sports world.

MAINTENANCE OF ORDER ON THE STREETS



## Hard Questions and Some Answers at Malta Talks

By Jonathan Power

PARIS, Malta—Jan Smith, the white leader of Rhodesia, in his talks in Salisbury with Bishop Muzorewa, Rev. Sibhole and Chief Chirau, has accepted the right of the majority black population to form a government. He has given away the right to be prime minister. He has given away the right of the whites to control the constitution in 1980.

How in fairness could one ask for more? Doesn't the idea of a transition to black rule which the resident whites and blacks themselves freely determine appear more sensible than attempting to line up, at a common starting line, elements as disparate as the Patriotic Front guerrilla armies and the Rhodesian Army's Grey's Scouts, not to mention five sets of feuding nationalist leaders, their supporters in the countries surrounding, plus the British, the Americans and perhaps, too, the South Africans?

Concurrence O'Brien, in an Observer article on Jan. 22, went even further. He asked himself, saying on his conscience of dealing with the IRA as a member of the Irish government, what his position would be if there were a fair election under Smith's new arrangements and the Patriotic Front went on fighting and killing. He decided he would then feel about the Front as he does about the IRA—barbarians who should be crushed. Articles like this suggest that if they are not too careful, the British and U.S. negotiators here, Foreign Secretary David Owen and U.S. Ambassador to the UN Andrew Young, might find themselves the isolated supporters of an outlawed guerrilla army that Western public opinion feels should be resisted right down the line.

### Instincts

However, the O'Brien article raises more questions than it answers. Here are a few.

What is the most likely scenario for a post-Smith election in Rhodesia? It is this: In Salisbury, at the head of a black government, would sit Bishop Muzorewa, a churchman-politician who has only survived as long as he has because his sensible instincts sometimes triumph over his political longitudes.

Muzorewa would be under attack from a mounting guerrilla offensive led by the Patriotic Front. He would not have the time to put forward radical plans for land redistribution or for mass education for blacks. He would have the time to change the white-dominated command structure of the army or the police force. Muzorewa would have no choice if he were to survive but to win the war. All his government's scarce resources would be concentrated on that purpose. South African trade and military support would be carefully monitored.

What would happen if the British and the Americans in this situation recognized Muzorewa's government? The "front line" presidents of Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique would conclude that their lingering suspicions about the West had been proved right. From now on there would be no cooperation. The war against Rhodesia and South Africa would be waged without recourse to Western sensitivities.

### Albatross

The Cubans, already installed with the Patriotic Front forces, would be invited to increase their contribution. Ethiopia, an albatross around Cuba's neck, might even be cast aside to enable them to contribute more effectively to a war that could more easily be seen as just.

In short, as Mr. Young says: "It would be a happy hunting ground for people from other ideological persuasions who are seeking to do evilment. And they could do so with a minimum of investment."

In this situation, is the West going to send troops or military aid to Muzorewa? If the Patriotic Front has become morally equivalent to that of IRA, Baader-Meinhof, Italy's Autonomi? That is the logical next step in the O'Brien argument. But only to mention it reveals its weakness. For a single round of ammunition sent to Muzorewa would be interpreted by the rest of Africa as a commitment against them.

No matter that Muzorewa built himself an honorable reputation when he defeated the mischievous attempt by Britain in 1972 to impose an inadequate settlement on the Africans.

No matter that the foreign minister of Mozambique may have told Mr. O'Brien that his government doesn't always see eye to eye with the Patriotic Front.

No matter that leaders like Nyerere of Tanzania and Kaunda of Zambia fear Cuban soldiers. None of this would make it possible for black Africa to turn a somersault on the issue that most emotionally inflames it—the end

of white domination of Africa by direct or indirect means. The South African link with Muzorewa would be too strong for any compromise to be possible.

Does all this mean that the Patriotic Front has had the British and the Americans by the tail in Malta? No, it does not and the talks do not suggest it.

### British Role

The British still have the legal authority to decide who should be internationally recognized as rulers of Zimbabwe, and they will not easily part with it. Besides, if the Patriotic Front accepts the British-U.S. plan rather than in-

sisting on a fight to the finish, they would avoid two things not in their interest. First, the economic ruin of Rhodesia, the second most prosperous nation in Africa. Second, a situation of political precariousness that could well threaten the stability of the regimes of the Front's most important backers—Nyerere in Tanzania and Kaunda in Zambia.

The pressure has been on here for the Patriotic Front to compromise—and this they seem to have done in generous measure. Talk by the leaders of Western public opinion about recognizing a Smith-formulated internal settlement diminishes that prospect, not enhances it.

## Assessing Mondale at 50

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Vice-President Mondale was 50 the other day (Jan. 5)—a doozy time in life. This is the age when even the most successful politicians know what it means to be middle-aged or caught in the middle—halfway between the Democratic party's majorities in the House and Senate, or, at least, to minimize their losses in next November's elections.

This will clearly change his role. In Mondale's first year, he has been the principal assistant to the President, and a spokesman for Carter on Capitol Hill, which he knows probably better than any other member of the Carter Cabinet. But once he takes to the road to elect Democrats and defeat Republicans, whose votes the administration needs to put over the Panama and strategic arms treaties, welfare and health and security programs, among others, he will obviously have to do some fancy open-field running.

Mondale doesn't seem to be too anxious about this dilemma. He works out of a little cluttered office in the White House down the hall from the President, but he is still so surprised by what has happened to him and his family in the last few years and by his unexpected success that he just takes things as they come with remarkable confidence.

Having expected to little a couple of years ago, he is astonished to find that he now has so much to do.

Mondale has made this transition without forgetting who he is or where he came from. He has moved from his old simple middle-class house on Lowell Street in Cleveland Park in Washington into the new vice-presidential

residence—a Victorian monstrosity in the beautiful hill-topped park on Massachusetts Avenue—without losing his sense of humor or proportion or his sense of wonder about how it all happened.

He is probably going to have a hard time this year, not only with the Republicans in Congress, who will resist his efforts to defeat them, but also with the liberal Democrats, who resent Carter's retreat from welfare state programs, and rely on Mondale to uphold the liberal principles of Humphrey, and the New Deal, Fair Deal policies of Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy and Johnson.

But Mondale at 50 is not the same as Mondale at 40 and the last years of the 1970s are clearly not the same as the decades of the 1930s through the 1960s. He notices that Minnesota may be very liberal on economic issues, but is very cautious about social issues involving the family, the church, abortion and crime. He is troubled by the avoidable controversies of the Carter administration over Sur Lancer and particularly over the Panama case, but he is fiercely loyal to Carter and irritated by the efforts of his liberal friends to change the President's style. "Leave him alone," he says, "his character is more important than his style. He will adapt to the political realities without losing his moral authority."

### More Training

Meanwhile, Mondale is getting more training for the presidency than any other vice-president in this century, and as he goes through the 1978 congressional campaigns he will clearly pick up a lot of IOUs for the campaigns of the future.

Politicians don't always measure birthdays by years, but by presidential campaigns. In 1961, Mondale was 38, and in the campaign of 1964 he will be 56, still young enough to be a serious candidate for his party's presidential nomination.

He doesn't talk about this, of course. He remembers with regret Humphrey's long run for the White House, his near miss, and the sadness of his defeat. But in a way, Mondale now stands where Humphrey stood almost a generation ago, as the leading candidate of his generation and party for the presidency, and how he handles his new and difficult responsibilities of this year may very well determine his political future.

## Letters

### Brown Backed

Unlike Edward Bernson (Letters Jan. 26) I can't allow one column by Anthony Lewis (LET, Jan. 30) to change my views about California's Jerry Brown, apparently the most popular and probably the most competent governor in the United States.

Mr. Lewis, with whom I often agree, indicated a level of irritation in his appraisal of Gov. Brown that induces one to suspect that he may have been slightly by the governor rather than informed about him. Unfortunately, for his readers, Mr. Lewis's column tells us more about Lewis's temper than about the job Gov. Brown is doing for the state of California.

THOMAS ATKIN,

Geneva.

"Arrogance in Power" may or may not be an accurate description about the University of California. If the comments "small of anti-intellectualism" they also smell of pro-intellectualism. Gov. Brown is merely saying: I am all for the university but please remember who pays the bill, the people of California.

They are smart enough to know what a good business the University is for investing their

money in. They will tolerate that it rules itself but in return they demand that the ruler, the university, act reasonably, responsibly, and regularly report to the people.

ERNEST J. BOKERT,  
Gstrup, Denmark.

### All That Glitters

What a "brilliant" economic analysis appeared (LET, Jan. 26) under the headline "To Support Dollar—Why Not Liquidate Fort Knox?"

What is unanswered, and not even asked, is: "What happens when all the gold is gone?"—which likely wouldn't take long the way gold is selling. Is this not a bit like selling the family jewels to pay the rent? Do Americans really know how much gold in Fort Knox belongs to the United States? Could it be that the greater portion is only stored there for other countries which take a more appreciative evaluation of gold than does the United States?

The administration's attempt to demonetize gold would have considerably more effect if it stopped printing money to support the deficit. When an individual does this in the basement, it's called counterfeiting.

DALE OTT,  
Geneva.

## Free Speech And the Nazis In Skokie

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—During World War II, Sol Goldstein lived in Lithuania, where Nazis threw his mother down a well with 50 other women and buried them alive in Skokie, Ill. Today he lives in Skokie, Ill., where on April 29 Nazis wearing brown shirts and swastikas will demonstrate to celebrate Hitler's birthday.

Skokie, an enclave of Jewish residents, is Jewish, including thousands of survivors of the Holocaust. Aided by the American Civil Liberties Union, the Nazis have successfully challenged the constitutionality of a Skokie ordinance forbidding demonstrations with swastikas, and almost certainly will succeed in challenging ordinances banning demonstrations involving military-style uniforms and incitements of hatred. After 60 years of liberal construction of the First Amendment, almost anything counts as "speech" and almost nothing justifies restriction.

The Washington Post says the rationale for striking down restrictions on advocacy of genocide is that "Public policy will develop best through open clash of ideas, evil ideas as well as benign ones." A typical Nazi idea is expressed on the poster depicting three rabbis: the Nazis call them "loose-tipped Hebes," conducting the ritual sacrifice of a child.

### Liberals' View

Liberals quote Oliver Wendell Holmes's maxim that "The best test of the power of the thought to get itself accepted in the competition of the market" is a philosophy that yields the essential task of philosophy—distinguishing truth from error—in the "marketplace," which measures preference (popularity), not truth. Liberal say all ideas have an equal right to compete in the marketplace.

But the right to compete implies the right to win. So the logic of liberalism is that it is better to be ruled by Nazis than to resist them.

Liberals seem to believe that all speech—any clash between any ideas—necessarily contributes to the political and the First Amendment is supposed to serve that. They must believe that the amendment was not intended to promote particular political ends; that there is no connection between the rationale for free speech and the particular purposes of republican government.

A wiser theory is in the First Amendment and the Future of American Democracy, in which Professor Walter Berns argues that the First Amendment is a political document. There are political purposes for protecting free speech, and some speech is incompatible with those purposes. The purpose of the Constitution, he argues, is to establish a government "dedicated to the self-interest" truths of the Declaration of Independence. Berns says the Constitution was written by a people of "fundamentally differing views." That would be a absurd idea about any constitutional community, and is especially absurd about this one. If founders thought rational persons could hardly avoid agreeing about "self-evident" fundamentals, if founders believed in freedom of speech that does not justify the height of the self-evident proper kind of policy, a republic. So the distinction between liberty and license, between permissible and proscribable speech is implicit in the Constitution's purposes. Hence restraint can be based on the substance as well as the time, place and manner speech.

Berns argues it is bizarre to say the Constitution "is a doctrine designed to promote particular political ends—asserts the equality of ideas. There is no such thing as an amoral Constitution neutral regarding all possible political outcomes."

American Nazis are weak liberals favor protecting the swastika and other "speech." Liberals say the path to free speech is through the marketplace, the "clash of ideas" about "loose-tipped Hebes." Were the Nazis becoming stronger, liberals would favor protecting Nazi speech. I name the "marketplace" test of truth—would be a best test of Nazi truth. Basic restricting speech can be dangerous.

But it is not more dangerous than national confusion about fundamental values. Evidence such confusion is the idea of restrictions on Nazi tanks. I name the Constitution's fundamental value is political competition open equally to those who they win, will destroy the Constitution and then throw people down wells.



# Free Speech And the Socialists Bid In Spain's King Lose Power

By George J. ...  
Propose Amendments  
To Draft Constitution

MADRID, Feb. 1 (UPI)—Spain's powerful Socialist Workers' party has proposed a constitutional amendment to strip King Juan Carlos of his political powers.

Party leaders said today that the amendment to the draft constitution was a "second line of defense." They said they will fall back on it if the Socialists fail to get approval of the amendment from the Cortes (parliament) for replacing the monarchy with a republic.

The Socialists presented the new "second line" proposal at a news conference last night. It was held shortly before the midnight deadline at the Cortes (parliament) for legislators to file amendments.

Expected in May  
When the deadline passed, 33 amendments had been submitted. The Cortes is expected to complete work on the new constitution by late May and the amendment will then be put to a referendum.

The Socialist Workers' representative in the Cortes' constitutional work group, Gregorio Ross-Barba, said, "We still plan a vote in favor of a republican form of government."

One amendment calls for the king to be elected by the Cortes.

## Africans in UN Agree to Delay Vote on S. Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 1 (UPI)—African members of the Security Council, in a tactical move to maintain pressure on South Africa and the West, agreed today not to press for an immediate showdown vote on two controversial resolutions.

The African-sponsored proposals would have determined that South Africa's racial practices posed a threat to peace justifying punitive measures, including prohibition on loans and investments.

The sponsors, in agreeing to spend debate, made it clear that they were holding their proposals in abeyance to await the outcome of negotiations next month between South Africa and the Communist five Western members—the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany.

The five are to meet at the ministers' level in New York next month to attempt to induce South Africa to agree to UN-supervised and controlled elections in South-West Africa.

## Cambodia Agrees To Thailand Ties

BANGKOK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Cambodia and Thailand, hostile neighbors for the last three years, have agreed to exchange ambassadors and cooperate in trade and economic development, Phnom Penh radio announced today.

The broadcast said that the agreement was made in talks yesterday between Cambodian Foreign Minister Ieng Sary and his Thai counterpart, Uppadit Pachayangkarn, who is visiting Phnom Penh.

Mr. Uppadit said he wants to end border hostilities. The latest Cambodian attack occurred last weekend and Thai forces along the border remained on alert today.

## Senate Approves Bill to Expand Redwoods Park

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (UPI)—The Senate yesterday passed the Carter administration's bill to add 48,000 acres to Redwood National Park near Eureka, Calif.

The 74-to-20 vote on the measure, sponsored by Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., increased the probability that a companion measure by Rep. Philip Burton, Calif., will pass the House next week.

"This is a tribute to the magnitude of the Redwoods," Sen. Cranston said after the vote. "I'm elated that we won. I'd like to say it's the best thing I've worked on since I've been in the Senate."

Sen. S.I. Hayakawa, R-Calif., however, who led the timber industry's Senate fight against the expansion of the park, seemed after losing what he called the toughest fight in his years in the Senate. "I want to see the callousness of people as don't seem to care about the economic disaster, the people who have been pushing this," he said.

## Argentina Bars Mad

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 1 (AP)—The military junta ordered the Argentine edition of Mad magazine removed from newsstands after a satirical cartoon depicting a priest making his most luxurious at the expense of poor parishioners.



RAW DEAL—Don Wood (left) and Steve Roddick are head to head during egg-swallowing contest in Seattle. Mr. Roddick swallowed 44 raw eggs before begging off and departing. Mr. Wood went on to consume 50 eggs in an hour, which he believes is a world record.

## Drab and Austere

# Boom Is Muffled as Oil Town Mushrooms in Siberian Snow

By David K. Shipley

SURGUT, U.S.S.R. (UPI)—It was all oil country in Alaska or Texas instead of Siberia, this mushrooming city of 80,000 would be a boom town. It would be a town of a new lighted strip of bars, an array of good restaurants, a plethora of well-stocked stores and plenty of young women playing their trade in the world's oldest profession.

But Surgut is more wholesome and less luxurious, the product of an austere planned economy. It has grown with all the extravagance of a military camp, developing from a small settlement of log cabins 13 years ago into a scattering of utilitarian five and six-story apartment houses today. The wealth of the nearby oil deposits has not really rubbed off, even though oil workers who make up to four times the average Soviet industrial wage, have lots of money.

The town has existed for almost 400 years, and even its name still sends shivers through some Russians who remember it as the location of prison camps under Stalin, just as it was under the czars.

Now it is a kind of company town, built without any downtown, without any center at all, but just as a collection of several new neighborhoods resembling the spiritless districts going up at the edges of most older Soviet cities.

Except for a small area filled with log cabins from earlier days, Surgut has no focal point, no design of human scale. It becomes a strange, characterless place that gives a visitor a sense of imbalance.

Even standing in the middle of the city makes you feel as if you must be at the periphery of a larger metropolis; you have the impulse to wander to find the brighter lights, the busier streets. They do not exist.

In a centrally planned, state-run economy, urban development and retail trade are products of government decision, not of market forces. Resources are allocated and redistributed, which seems to have adopted a parsimonious approach to Surgut despite the area's key role in future Soviet oil production.

As older fields elsewhere have started to run dry, production in this region has been increased and Surgut has grown eight-fold in population since 1955. It has been adding about 5,000 persons annually in the last five years and is scheduled to increase by more than 10,000 a year at least until the end of the century.

However, local officials complain of an acute housing shortage that forces most unmarried residents to live in dormitories, and of inadequate kindergarten, cultural centers and entertainment facilities. Food stores seem adequately supplied with canned meat and vegetables, but no fresh meat was visible on a recent check of several of them, and a foreman on a drilling rig said that the meat shortage was worse this year than it had been in the past.

For entertainment, the city has the North Café, which offers live music and dancing, and first-run Soviet films are shown in several

movie theaters. One Moscow television channel is received via satellite, and Pravda is on sale, four or five days late. Men usually list hunting and fishing among their favorite pastimes.

Vodka is also a favorite. In the early evenings, hard-faced men from the oil fields crowd into a liquor store where it costs about \$1 a bottle. Vodka often leads to fistfights, and hooliganism is a greater problem here than in more established cities, said Vladimir Kiselev, who edits a thrice-weekly paper called "To the Victory of Communism."

Rowdiness and drunkenness are such a problem that the local police force is supplemented by patrols of Young Communist League members. Prostitution may exist, but probably not much, because nobody can live here without being allocated an apartment or a spot in a dormitory by the government—authorities can easily keep out "undesirables."

Populating the city with the required assortment of people is not a problem. Those who cannot be attracted by high pay, such as oil workers and construction men, are simply assigned here. Doctors, teachers, engineers and others with higher education are often given three-year tours here and in other harsh spots after completing their studies. When their three years are over, they are free to leave, although few can get permission to live in relatively desirable cities such as Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev.

Many were born in this region and say that they are content to stay. Mr. Kiselev, for instance, was born in the region and served as deputy editor of the local paper in the Siberian city of Nizhnevartovsk until the party transferred him to Surgut two years ago.

"I'm not going to leave," he said. "I intend to stay here permanently."

"I like it," said an Aeroflot stewardess from Omsk, also in Siberia, who was sent here by the airline and lives in a dormitory. "It's not very different from my home town, just colder." In her spare time, she goes dancing. "And I read a lot," she added.

## Owen Is Assailed For Apology on Saudi Executions

LONDON, Feb. 1 (UPI)—Labor party members today protested Foreign Secretary David Owen's "groveling" apology to Saudi Arabia for Britain's comments on the public execution of a Saudi prince and her commoner lover.

The princess was shot and the man beheaded, reportedly because they had defied custom and married. The Foreign Office issued a statement last week deploring the "tragedy."

The Saudi government said last night that the couple was not married and had been sentenced to death by an Islamic court for adulterous acts. Mr. Owen then sent an apology expressing his regret that earlier comments had caused offense, the Foreign Office said.

Left-wing Laborites tabled a parliamentary motion saying that the House was ashamed of the apology. Martin Mansergh, a member of Parliament, described it as "groveling and humiliating."

Suarez to E. Europe  
MADRID, Feb. 1 (UPI)—Premier Adolfo Suarez will become the first Spanish chief of government to visit a Communist country when he travels to Poland and Yugoslavia next month, the national news agency EFE said yesterday.

## FASHION IN PARIS

# Couture's Role in Refining Ideas

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 1 (UPI)—The lack of surprise in the Paris couture collections is easy to understand. Couture is shown three months after ready-to-wear. Since the latter is the strongest of the two, both in terms of influence and sales, it follows that couture has to fall into step, rather than the other way around.

The only exception is Yves Saint Laurent, who can, and often does, use his couture collection to assert his favorite themes—giving the copyists a field day. But he, too, has to stay within the mood of his ready-to-wear, rather than back it.

Having killed the gypsy in his last ready-to-wear collection, it was fairly certain that Saint Laurent was in a mood for cleaner, more classic clothes. But few expected the dashing New Orleans pants-and-straw hat image he put across so forcefully.

As for the rest of couture, although it no longer rules, it still has the authority to establish a number of limited trends by sharply focusing on them. This clear up the fashion picture which tends to be a bit fuzzy and diffuse after the ready-to-wear shows have died down. The three-month lag is also useful because it gives designers a chance to assess what trends are the most successful—if only through their order books.

That said, here are the trends that survived with strength through the couture showings of last week.

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INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1978

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## BUSINESS

## FINANCE

### Leyland to Reorganize, 12,500 Will Lose Jobs

COVENTRY, Feb. 1 (Reuters).—British Leyland car division will be split into "volume" and "specialist" divisions, chairman Michael Edwards said today, adding that the company's workforce must be reduced by at least 12,500.

Mr. Edwards told a press conference that a third company, components, will be created to take over all car component parts, foundry and body operations.

He said the company is planning to revitalize its volume range and the initial will be made alongside it at the Longbridge plant as soon as possible. This will represent a substantial investment in Longbridge and associated factories.

Mr. Edwards said a completely new middle-range car will be introduced at Cowley but in the meantime a substantial cash program will be executed to reduce the company's debt.

Mr. Edwards said this investment plus spending to improve and expand production of the Jaguar, Rover and Triumph specialist group, will involve spending hundreds of millions of pounds over the next four or five years.

Workforce reduction will be by means of redundancy programs, plant closures or by combination of these.

The last we are able to produce quality cars steadily—this is the demand that we have to be," Mr. Edwards said.

The 250,000 cars lost through disputes last year, he said, "coupled with very bad quality on many of the cars we did produce has

### French Franc Falls Sharply, Dollar Gains

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ).—A sharp deterioration in the exchange rate of the French franc against virtually all major currencies including the dollar was highlighted in late European trading today.

The franc's decline was not immediately clear, one dealer suggested that the franc currency, which had been under pressure earlier, may have been adversely affected by a large commercial selling order that came very late in the day. There was no news otherwise to account for the drop.

"We don't know what happened. The market just went berserk," one London dealer said commenting on the franc's movement.

Worries about the March elections in France and the possibility of further inroads by the left have plagued the French franc at some time, but dealers noted that "this is nothing new."

Against the French franc, the dollar rose to 4.7725 francs, up more than 3 cents from 4.7413 francs overnight and 7 cents higher than a week ago.

Elsewhere, the dollar had a schizoid day on the foreign exchange market apart from a firm finish.

Swiss National Bank president Wilfried Luthy said in a television interview that he was not very pessimistic about the dollar but he stressed the need for cooperation to stabilize the foreign exchange market. The franc, which filtered through the market in the morning, helped the U.S. currency, government bonds and, in contrast, later fellings were termed "static."

Against the deutsche mark, the dollar rose 62 points to 2.1137 marks. The Bundesbank bought a estimated \$19 million at the Frankfurt fixing, the largest amount in several days.

The U.S. fund also gained since the Swiss franc, rising 1 point to 1.9640 francs. The dollar climbed 10 points against the Belgian franc to 36.78 francs, an unexpected 1-point cut in the Belgian discount rate to 5 per cent was reported. It is little changed against the yen at 241.60 yen vs. 241.58.

Against the yen, the dollar lost 8 points at 241.58.

Investment in Spain

MADRID, Feb. 1 (AP).—Foreign investment in Spain in 1977 amounted to 28,042 billion pesetas (\$90.5 million), with the United States and Switzerland heading the list, the Commerce Ministry reported. U.S. investment last year totaled 6.48 billion pesetas, those from Switzerland amounted to 5,381 billion pesetas.

Weekly net asset value

on January 30, 1978

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. \$42.13

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. \$30.71

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pison Holding & Pison N.V., Haringvliet 214, Amsterdam

### After the Failures of the Last One Another Economic Summit—But Why Bother?

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (WP).—The call has gone out for yet another economic summit, this time in Bonn in July. But one wonders, given the failures of the most recent heads-of-state session last May in London, whether the exercise is worthwhile. Today, international economic cooperation seems shaky rather than secure.

There were three main economic decisions taken by the leaders at the Downing Street conference. As preparations begin for the next summit, it may be useful to recall them and then look at the record of results, if any.

The first was a pledge by the rich nations to meet some of the demands of the poor nations. The rich recognized the symbolism of "a common fund" to stabilize commodity prices, if not the massive operation the poor nations wanted. But almost nothing has happened, and the latest economic report of the U.S. government shows that this country really favors a commodity-by-commodity, rather than a common fund, approach.

Second, the presidents and ministers promised they would meet their own economic growth or stabilization targets. In effect, they said they would monitor actual developments and change their policies—not simply lower their sights—if they did not reach their goals.

The simple commentary on this pledge is that it has not been kept. West Germany put forward a 4.5 to 5-per-cent growth target, but actually achieved only 2.4 per cent. Japan promised 6.7 per cent,

and will be lucky to make 5.3 per cent. The United States initially promised 5.75 to 6 per cent, but delivered only 4.9 per cent. Two "weaker" nations—Britain and Italy—actually performed somewhat better than expected.

Third, the leaders put their personal prestige on the line against protectionism, and promised to do nothing that would make world trade more restrictive. Again, that commitment has been honored only in rhetorical outbursts about the sanctity of free and open trade, but not in performance. High unemployment has driven every political leader into some form of protectionism. In the United States, a number of protectionist steps have been defended as the "least worst" alternative.

And that may be an accurate analysis. The point is that recent events hardly conform to the hopeful platitudes of the Downing Street proclamation. But there is still a chance to redeem something of this pledge in trade negotiations at Geneva.

Overall, the somewhat grandiose expectations prior to last year's summit that the United States, West Germany and Japan would use their power to become "locomotives," pulling the rest of the world out of recession, have been dashed.

To be sure, Japan, under new pressure from the United States, has promised to boost internal economic activity, setting a 1978 growth target of 7 per cent. The Japanese attitude is helpful, but both Japanese and American experts privately concede that Japan will do well to hit 6 per cent.

The United States, although it has done

better than any of its Western European partners, is not likely to have a better year of growth this year than last, and when comparisons are made on an end-of-year to end-of-year basis, is expected to show an unfavorable result.

The rich and powerful West Germans have the sorriest performance record of all. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt made plain to British Chancellor Denis Healey and to French Prime Minister Raymond Barre, who have been begging Bonn to step up its growth rate for 1978, that 3.5 per cent is enough—and that even that much is an ambitious target.

The West German government has spent a lot of time complaining about the "weakness" of the dollar, but the basic reason for dollar weakness, if it can be so described, is that the German and Japanese economies have been flat while the United States enjoyed a moderate expansion. It is this factor, as much or more than the heavy U.S. oil imports, that lead to the extraordinary U.S. trade deficit.

Occasional hints drift out of Bonn, usually by spokesmen who refuse to be quoted directly, that Mr. Schmidt will take another look at the situation in the spring, in time to announce a cosmetic boost to the German economy prior to the summit.

West Germany should follow the Japanese lead of setting a significantly higher domestic growth target with programs to meet it. Then, not only will pressure on the dollar ease but unemployment would fall in Germany, and the outlook for growth in all of Europe would be favorable, instead of grim.

### Suitable for Defensive Bondholders

### Floating-Rate Notes Shine as an Investment Vehicle

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve Board's effort to defend the dollar by acting to increase interest rates has unsettled the stock and bond markets and brought the joy of anticipation to holders of floating-rate notes.

Floating-rate notes are a fairly new instrument that arose out of the pressing capital needs of leading banks and a major oil company during the credit crunch of 1974, when interest rates were at the highest levels since the Civil War.

To solve the problem, Citicorp offered \$500 million—increased to \$650 million as a result of their popularity—of the notes on which it agreed to adjust yields so that after a six-month lag at most the rate would increase a full percentage point above the prevailing rate on three-month Treasury bills. The rate would also be adjusted downward in times of falling interest.

In addition, as a recent Merrill Lynch market letter explains, most of these notes are redeemable at par every six months at the holder's option, providing a way out for the investor when interest rates are declining and limiting price decline when rates are rising.

Because of these characteristics, floating-rate notes can be viewed as short-term securities that can be rolled over continuously while providing yields that are substantially higher than money-market instruments, Merrill Lynch asserts.

Clearly, the notes will begin to reflect the rising rate of the three-month Treasury bills soon. The bills, which have gained 3/8 point in recent weeks, now offer 5 7/8 per cent on a bond-equivalent basis.

Other Data Given For U.S. Trade

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP).—The Commerce Department reported today that the United States had a trade deficit of \$8.9 billion in the final three months of 1977 and a deficit for the entire year of \$31.4 billion as measured on the so-called balance-of-payments basis.

That measurement results in slightly different trade figures from the trade results reported by the agency on Monday, which showed a total deficit during the year of \$26.7 billion.

The \$26.7-billion deficit, reported on the so-called transactions value basis, is considered as the basic trade result for the year, and government officials refer to that as the trade deficit.

### Improved Economic Reports Push Stock Prices Higher

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (UPT).—The stock market, aided by favorable signals from the economy, rebounded sharply across the board in active trading today.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 4.43 points to 774.34. It was up 5.37 at 3 p.m.

Some 1,480 issues showed gains with 430 lower.

Volume totaled 22.24 million shares, up from 19.87 million yesterday.

Analysts saw nothing fundamental in the news background to account for the heavy buying, but they said the market's ability to digest a dividend cut by U.S. Steel was encouraging, inasmuch as it indicated market resistance on the downside.

U.S. Steel dropped nearly 4 points yesterday, following the announcement that the dividend would be cut to 40 cents a share from 55 cents. Simultaneously the company reported poor fourth quarter results.

Analysts termed constructive a government report of a 16-per-cent rise in private construction spending during 1977, including a hefty \$2.3-billion rise in December.

Also aiding the market, according to the analysts, was a 4-per-cent rise in December's factory orders, following a 0.4-per-cent decline in November.

The two reports came on top of another increase in the monthly index of leading indicators—the sixth in a row, announced by the government yesterday.

Merger situations and rumors dominated trading. American Motors, high up on the Big Board's active list, rose 1/4 to 4 1/4. The company said it is still considering a merger, if the right offer comes along.

Heavily-traded Verex Corp., formerly known as CMI Investment Corp., jumped 1 7/8 to 28 1/2. Greyhound Corp. sweetened its offer for Verex. Greyhound gained 1/4 to 12 3/4.

### Factory Orders In U.S. Increase

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (Reuters).—U.S. new factory orders rose 4 per cent to a seasonally adjusted \$18.77 billion in December from \$18.07 billion in November, the Commerce Department said today.

Durable goods orders rose to \$6.08 billion from \$6.18 billion while nondurable orders rose to \$5.74 billion from \$5.08 billion. In November, new orders fell 0.4 per cent from the October total of \$18.54 billion.

Building Outlays In U.S. Increase By 16% in Year

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ).—Construction spending rose 16 per cent in 1977 over 1976, the Commerce Department said today.

The department said the value of all new construction put in place in 1977 was \$170.7 billion compared with \$147.5 billion put in place in 1976.

But in 1973 dollars, with the effects of inflation removed, the value of new construction last year was \$109.7 billion, 7 per cent higher than in 1976.

Construction spending for December increased 1.4 per cent over November to a seasonally adjusted \$180.3-billion annual rate.

Construction spending in November at an adjusted downward revised \$171.8 billion, was unchanged from October.

Private construction spending rose 1.3 per cent in December to an adjusted \$144.1 billion with residential building construction rising 2.5 per cent to \$89.9 billion.

### 8 Years Seen Needed To Cut Japan Surplus

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (UPT).—U.S. special trade ambassador Robert Strauss said today it will probably be eight years before the United States breaks even with Japan on trade.

Mr. Strauss told the Senate International trade subcommittee that the Japanese say they can cut their surplus with the United States of more than \$10 billion by \$5 billion or \$6 billion this year.

However, he said he doubts that Japan can reduce its current account surplus by that much this year. The current account is in trade in goods and services plus foreign income, and the \$10-billion figure is a record high.

Mr. Strauss said the recently announced agreement that Japan will open its doors to U.S. goods is only a start.

He said, "Before we reach parity—I say it will be an eight-year process."

Mr. Strauss said he will neither overstate the value of the recent agreement nor underestimate its potential. He recommended that President Carter, the administration and Congress monitor the progress in cutting back the Japanese surplus, and he also urged Congress to keep up political pressure on the Japanese, although he did not recommend any legislative protectionist proposals.

Trade Barrier Warning

In a speech to the National Press Club yesterday, Mr. Strauss warned against creating any new barriers to world trade and said the United States must live with continuing trade deficits as long as it is "the world's glut of oil."

He said barriers against imports from other nations would succeed only in pushing up prices of foreign goods in the short run and ultimately would cost American workers jobs in the long run.

Our primary concern is inflation," he said. "Every time we restrict trade, we run the risk of feeding the fires of inflation."

Mr. Strauss said Americans generally are unaware of the importance of trade to the economic well-being of the United States. He said one of every three acres of farmland is producing goods for export and that

one of every six manufacturing jobs is in export industries.

"We can't afford to put up unfair or unrealistic barriers against others, or we will lose our ability to export," he said. "The stake of the United States in this trading system is enormous."

Comment on Curb

He said the limited restrictions imposed in the past year against imports of shoes, color television sets and steel constituted "the narrowest possible form of relief consistent with the need to open trade both ways."

The nation had a deficit in its foreign trade during 1977 of \$26.7 billion, by far an all-time record, and administration officials predict a deficit just about as large again this year.

But Mr. Strauss said that aside from a trade deficit with Japan and the major oil exporting nations, the United States does very well in its trade with most of the rest of the world.

Urging an enactment of the energy legislation now before Congress, Mr. Strauss said the nation will "never eliminate the trade deficits of this country... until we stop being the world's glut of oil."

The United States imported about \$42 billion worth of oil last year, a \$10-billion increase from the year before.

### Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

	1977	1976
AT&T		
Revenue	36,500.0	32,800.0
Profits	4,540.0	3,830.0
Per Share	6.91	6.05

	1977	1976
Getty Oil		
Revenue	960.0	873.1
Profits	85.1	70.9
Per Share	4.13	3.80

	1977	1976
Stadco		
Revenue	3,540.0	3,280.0
Profits	309.1	285.5
Per Share	15.11	13.81

	1977	1976
Worthington		
Revenue	325.3	306.2
Profits	18.7	15.5
Per Share	2.65	2.53

	1977	1976
Weston Group		
Revenue	1,270.0	1,170.0
Profits	60.2	50.2
Per Share	10.18	8.60

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Profits	60.2	50.2
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### ANNOUNCING Laidlaw Adams & Peck Inc.

We are pleased to announce that Laidlaw-Coggeshall Inc. has acquired the underwriting and corporate bond trading operations of Adams & Peck and their New York and Syracuse offices. We have changed the name of our firm to Laidlaw Adams & Peck, Inc.

### Laidlaw Adams & Peck Inc.

Underwriter and Distributor of Securities  
Members of New York and American Stock Exchanges  
20 Broad Street, New York, N.Y. 10005 Cable: Laidlaw

15 Rue Blanche, Brussels, Belgium

### Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins

INTERNATIONAL

WILL BE MOVING TO NEW OFFICES AT

10, RUE DUPHOT

75001 PARIS

TEL: 296-12-52 (12 lines)

TELEX: 212-070 (PWWMI)



## NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 1

- 12 Month - Stock									
High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E
(Continued from Page 6)									
20	13 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	18	17 1/2	18	17 1/2	18
21	27	Curly	1.0	13.5	20	26 1/2	20	26 1/2	20
22	15 1/2	Cyclo	1.25	13.5	21	15 1/2	21	15 1/2	21
23	16 1/2	Cyclo	2.0	13.5	22	16 1/2	22	16 1/2	22
D									
24	14 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	23	14 1/2	23	14 1/2	23
25	15 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	24	15 1/2	24	15 1/2	24
26	16 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	25	16 1/2	25	16 1/2	25
27	17 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	26	17 1/2	26	17 1/2	26
28	18 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	27	18 1/2	27	18 1/2	27
29	19 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	28	19 1/2	28	19 1/2	28
30	20 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	29	20 1/2	29	20 1/2	29
31	21 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	30	21 1/2	30	21 1/2	30
32	22 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	31	22 1/2	31	22 1/2	31
33	23 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	32	23 1/2	32	23 1/2	32
34	24 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	33	24 1/2	33	24 1/2	33
35	25 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	34	25 1/2	34	25 1/2	34
36	26 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	35	26 1/2	35	26 1/2	35
37	27 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	36	27 1/2	36	27 1/2	36
38	28 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	37	28 1/2	37	28 1/2	37
39	29 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	38	29 1/2	38	29 1/2	38
40	30 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	39	30 1/2	39	30 1/2	39
41	31 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	40	31 1/2	40	31 1/2	40
42	32 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	41	32 1/2	41	32 1/2	41
43	33 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	42	33 1/2	42	33 1/2	42
44	34 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	43	34 1/2	43	34 1/2	43
45	35 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	44	35 1/2	44	35 1/2	44
46	36 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	45	36 1/2	45	36 1/2	45
47	37 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	46	37 1/2	46	37 1/2	46
48	38 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	47	38 1/2	47	38 1/2	47
49	39 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	48	39 1/2	48	39 1/2	48
50	40 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	49	40 1/2	49	40 1/2	49
51	41 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	50	41 1/2	50	41 1/2	50
52	42 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	51	42 1/2	51	42 1/2	51
53	43 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	52	43 1/2	52	43 1/2	52
54	44 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	53	44 1/2	53	44 1/2	53
55	45 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	54	45 1/2	54	45 1/2	54
56	46 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	55	46 1/2	55	46 1/2	55
57	47 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	56	47 1/2	56	47 1/2	56
58	48 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	57	48 1/2	57	48 1/2	57
59	49 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	58	49 1/2	58	49 1/2	58
60	50 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	59	50 1/2	59	50 1/2	59
61	51 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	60	51 1/2	60	51 1/2	60
62	52 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	61	52 1/2	61	52 1/2	61
63	53 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	62	53 1/2	62	53 1/2	62
64	54 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	63	54 1/2	63	54 1/2	63
65	55 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	64	55 1/2	64	55 1/2	64
66	56 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	65	56 1/2	65	56 1/2	65
67	57 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	66	57 1/2	66	57 1/2	66
68	58 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	67	58 1/2	67	58 1/2	67
69	59 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	68	59 1/2	68	59 1/2	68
70	60 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	69	60 1/2	69	60 1/2	69
71	61 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	70	61 1/2	70	61 1/2	70
72	62 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	71	62 1/2	71	62 1/2	71
73	63 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	72	63 1/2	72	63 1/2	72
74	64 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	73	64 1/2	73	64 1/2	73
75	65 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	74	65 1/2	74	65 1/2	74
76	66 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	75	66 1/2	75	66 1/2	75
77	67 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	76	67 1/2	76	67 1/2	76
78	68 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	77	68 1/2	77	68 1/2	77
79	69 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	78	69 1/2	78	69 1/2	78
80	70 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	79	70 1/2	79	70 1/2	79
81	71 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	80	71 1/2	80	71 1/2	80
82	72 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	81	72 1/2	81	72 1/2	81
83	73 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	82	73 1/2	82	73 1/2	82
84	74 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	83	74 1/2	83	74 1/2	83
85	75 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	84	75 1/2	84	75 1/2	84
86	76 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	85	76 1/2	85	76 1/2	85
87	77 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	86	77 1/2	86	77 1/2	86
88	78 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	87	78 1/2	87	78 1/2	87
89	79 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	88	79 1/2	88	79 1/2	88
90	80 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	89	80 1/2	89	80 1/2	89
91	81 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	90	81 1/2	90	81 1/2	90
92	82 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	91	82 1/2	91	82 1/2	91
93	83 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	92	83 1/2	92	83 1/2	92
94	84 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	93	84 1/2	93	84 1/2	93
95	85 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	94	85 1/2	94	85 1/2	94
96	86 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	95	86 1/2	95	86 1/2	95
97	87 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	96	87 1/2	96	87 1/2	96
98	88 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	97	88 1/2	97	88 1/2	97
99	89 1/2	Curly	1.0	13.5	98	89 1/2	98	89 1/2	98
100	90 1/2	Curly	2.0	12.5	99	90 1/2	99	90 1/2	99

- 12 Month - Stock										- 12 Month - Stock										- 12 Month - Stock										- 12 Month - Stock									
High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E	High	Low	Div	Yld	P/E										
I																																							
70	70	0.00	0.00	0.00	70	70	0.00	0.00	0.00	70	70	0.00	0.00	0.00	70	70	0.00	0.00	0.00	70	70	0.00	0.00	0.00	70	70	0.00	0.00	0.00										
71	71	0.00	0.00	0.00	71	71	0.00	0.00	0.00	71	71	0.00	0.00	0.00	71	71	0.00	0.00	0.00	71	71	0.00	0.00	0.00	71	71	0.00	0.00	0.00										
72	72	0.00	0.00	0.00	72	72	0.00	0.00	0.00	72	72	0.00	0.00	0.00	72	72	0.00	0.00	0.00	72	72	0.00	0.00	0.00	72	72	0.00	0.00	0.00										
73	73	0.00	0.00	0.00	73	73	0.00	0.00	0.00	73	73	0.00	0.00	0.00	73	73	0.00	0.00	0.00	73	73	0.00	0.00	0.00	73	73	0.00	0.00	0.00										
74	74	0.00	0.00	0.00	74	74	0.00	0.00	0.00	74	74	0.00	0.00	0.00	74	74	0.00	0.00	0.00	74	74	0.00	0.00	0.00	74	74	0.00	0.00	0.00										
75	75	0.00	0.00	0.00	75	75	0.00	0.00	0.00	75	75	0.00	0.00	0.00	75	75	0.00	0.00	0.00	75	75	0.00	0.00	0.00	75	75	0.00	0.00	0.00										
76	76	0.00	0.00	0.00	76	76	0.00	0.00	0.00	76	76	0.00	0.00	0.00	76	76	0.00	0.00	0.00	76	76	0.00	0.00	0.00	76	76	0.00	0.00	0.00										
77	77	0.00	0.00	0.00	77	77	0.00	0.00	0.00	77	77	0.00	0.00	0.00	77	77	0.00	0.00	0.00	77	77	0.00	0.00	0.00	77	77	0.00	0.00	0.00										
78	78	0.00	0.00	0.00	78	78	0.00	0.00	0.00	78	78	0.00	0.00	0.00	78	78	0.00	0.00	0.00	78	78	0.00	0.00	0.00	78	78	0.00	0.00	0.00										
79	79	0.00	0.00	0.00	79	79	0.00	0.00	0.00	79	79	0.00	0.00	0.00	79	79	0.00	0.00	0.00	79	79	0.00	0.00	0.00	79	79	0.00	0.00	0.00										
80	80	0.00	0.00	0.00	80	80	0.00	0.00	0.00	80	80	0.00	0.00	0.00	80	80	0.00	0.00	0.00	80	80	0.00	0.00	0.00	80	80	0.00	0.00	0.00										
81	81	0.00	0.00	0.00	81	81	0.00	0.00	0.00	81	81	0.00	0.00	0.00	81	81	0.00	0.00	0.00	81	81	0.00	0.00	0.00	81	81	0.00	0.00	0.00										
82	82	0.00	0.00	0.00	82	82	0.00	0.00	0.00	82	82	0.00	0.00	0.00	82	82	0.00	0.00	0.00	82	82	0.00	0.00	0.00	82	82	0.00	0.00	0.00										
83	83	0.00	0.00	0.00	83	83	0.00	0.00	0.00	83	83	0.00	0.00	0.00	83	83	0.00	0.00	0.00	83	83	0.00	0.00	0.00	83	83	0.00	0.00	0.00										
84	84	0.00	0.00	0.00	84	84	0.00	0.00	0.00	84	84	0.00	0.00	0.00	84	84	0.00	0.00	0.00	84	84	0.00	0.00	0.00	84	84	0.00	0.00	0.00										
85	85	0.00	0.00	0.00	85	85	0.00	0.00	0.00	85	85	0.00	0.00	0.00	85	85	0.00	0.00	0.00	85	85	0.00	0.00	0.00	85	85	0.00	0.00	0.00										
86	86	0.00	0.00	0.00	86	86	0.00	0.00	0.00	86	86	0.00	0.00	0.00	86	86	0.00	0.00	0.00	86	86	0.00	0.00	0.00	86	86	0.00	0.00	0.00										
87	87	0.00	0.00	0.00	87	87	0.00	0.00	0.00	87	87	0.00	0.00	0.00	87	87	0.00	0.00	0.00	87	87	0.00	0.00	0.00	87	87	0.00	0.00	0.00										
88	88	0.00	0.00	0.00	88	88	0.00	0.00	0.00	88	88	0.00	0.00	0.00	88	88	0.00	0.00	0.00	88	88	0.00	0.00	0.00	88	88	0.00	0.00	0.00										
89	89	0.00	0.00	0.00	89	89	0.00	0.00	0.00	89	89	0.00	0.00	0.00	89	89	0.00	0.00	0.00	89	89	0.00	0.00	0.00	89	89	0.00	0.00	0.00										
90	90	0.00	0.00	0.00	90	90	0.00	0.00	0.00	90	90	0.00	0.00	0.00	90	90	0.00	0.00	0.00	90	90	0.00	0.00	0.00	90	90	0.00	0.00	0.00										
91	91	0.00	0.00	0.00	91	91	0.00	0.00	0.00	91	91	0.00	0.00	0.00	91	91	0.00	0.00	0.00	91	91	0.00	0.00	0.00	91	91	0.00	0.00	0.00										
92	92	0.00	0.00	0.00	92	92	0.00	0.00	0.00	92	92	0.00	0.00	0.00	92	92	0.00	0.00	0.00	92	92	0.00	0.00	0.00	92	92	0.00	0.00	0.00										
93	93	0.00	0.00	0.00	93	93	0.00	0.00	0.00	93	93	0.00	0.00	0.00	93	93	0.00	0.00	0.00	93	93	0.00	0.00	0.00	93	93	0.00	0.00	0.00										
94	94	0.00	0.00	0.00	94	94	0.00	0.00	0.00	94	94	0.00	0.00	0.00	94	94	0.00	0.00	0.00	94	94	0.00	0.00	0.00	94	94	0.00	0.00	0.00										
95	95	0.00	0.00	0.00	95	95	0.00	0.00	0.00	95	95	0.00	0.00	0.00	95	95	0.00	0.00	0.00	95	95	0.00	0.00	0.00	95	95	0.00	0.00	0.00										
96	96	0.00	0.00	0.00	96	96	0.00	0.00	0.00	96	96	0.00	0.00	0.00	96	96	0.00	0.00	0.00	96	96	0.00	0.00	0.00	96	96	0.00	0.00	0.00										
97	97	0.00	0.00	0.00	97	97	0.00	0.00	0.00	97	97	0.00	0.00	0.00	97	97	0.00	0.00	0.00	97	97	0.00	0.00	0.00	97	97	0.00	0.00	0.00										
98	98	0.00	0.00	0.00	98	98	0.00	0.00	0.00	98	98	0.00	0.00	0.00	98	98	0.00	0.00	0.00	98	98	0.00	0.00	0.00	98	98	0.00	0.00	0.00										
99	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	99	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	99	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	99	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	99	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	99	99	0.00	0.00	0.00										
100	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	100	0.00	0.00	0.00										
101	101	0.00	0.00	0.00	101	101	0.00	0.00	0.00	101	101	0.00	0.00	0.00	101	101	0.00	0.00	0.00	101	101	0.00	0.00	0.00	101	101	0.00	0.00	0.00										
102	102	0.00	0.00	0.00	102	102	0.00	0.00	0.00	102	102	0.00	0.00	0.00	102	102	0.00	0.00	0.00	102	102	0.00	0.00	0.00	102	102	0.00	0.00	0.00										
103	103	0.00	0.00	0.00	103	103	0.00	0.00	0.00	103	103	0.00	0.00	0.00	103	103	0.00	0.00	0.00	103	103	0.00	0.00	0.00	103	103	0.00	0.00	0.00										
104	104	0.00	0.00	0.00	104	104	0.00	0.00	0.00	104	104	0.00	0.00	0.00	104	104	0.00	0.00	0.00	104	104	0.00	0.00	0.00	104	104	0.00	0.00	0.00										
105	105	0.00	0.00	0.00	105	105	0.00	0.00	0.00	105	105	0.00	0.00	0.00	105	105	0.00	0.00	0.00	105	105	0.00	0.00	0.00	105	105	0.00	0.00	0.00										
106	106	0.00	0.00	0.00	106	106	0.00	0.00	0.00	106	106	0.00	0.00	0.00	106	106	0.00	0.00	0.00	106	106	0.00	0.00	0.00	106	106	0.00	0.00	0.00										
107	107	0.00	0.00	0.00	107	107	0.00	0.00	0.00	107	107	0.00	0.00	0.00	107	107	0.00	0.00	0.00	107	107	0.00	0.00	0.00	107	107	0.00	0.00	0.00										
108	108	0.00	0.00	0.00	108	108	0.00	0.00	0.00	108	108	0.00	0.00	0.00	108	108	0.00	0.00	0.00	108	108	0.00	0.00	0.00	108	108	0.00	0.00	0.00										
109	109	0.00	0.00	0.00	109	109	0.00	0.00	0.00	109	109	0.00	0.00	0.00	109	109	0.00	0.00	0.00	109	109	0.00	0.00	0.00	109	109	0.00	0.00	0.00										
110	110	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00	0.00	0.00	110	110	0.00	0.00	0.00										
111	111	0.00	0.00	0.00	111	111	0.00	0.00	0.00	111	111	0.00	0.00	0.00	111	111	0.00	0.00	0.00	111	111	0.00	0.00	0.00	111	111	0.00	0.00	0.00										
112	112	0.00	0.00	0.00	112	112	0.00	0.00	0.00	112	112	0.00	0.00	0.00	112	112	0.00	0.00	0.00	112	112	0.00	0.00	0.00	112	112	0.00	0.00	0.00										
113	113	0.00	0.00	0.00	113	113	0.00	0.00	0.00	113	113	0.00	0.00	0.00	113	113	0.00	0.00	0.00	113	113	0.00	0.00	0.00	113	113	0.00	0.00	0.00										
114	114	0.00	0.00	0.00	114	114	0.00	0.00	0.00	114	114	0.00	0.00	0.00	114	114	0.00	0.00	0.00	114	114	0.00	0.00	0.00	114	114	0.00	0.00	0.00										
115	115	0.00	0.00	0.00	115	115	0.00	0.00	0.00	115	115	0.00	0.00	0.00	115	115	0.00	0.00	0.00	115	115	0.00	0.00	0.00	115	115	0.00	0.00	0.00										
116	116	0.00	0.00	0.00	116	116	0.00	0.00	0.00	116	116	0.00	0.00	0.00	116	116	0.00	0.00	0.00	116	116	0.00	0.00	0.00	116	116	0.00	0.00	0.00										
117	117	0.00	0.00	0.00	117	117	0.00	0.00	0.00	117	117	0.00	0.00	0.00	117	117	0.00																						



















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